

# SENATE RECORD VOTE ANALYSIS

105th Congress  
1st Session

Vote No. 173

July 11, 1997, 1:27 pm  
Page S-7283 Temp. Record

## DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/Final Passage

**SUBJECT:** National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1998 . . . S. 936. Final passage, as amended.

### ACTION: BILL PASSED, 94-4

**SYNOPSIS:** As passed, S. 936, the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1998, will authorize a total of \$268.2 billion in budget authority for national defense programs (the President requested \$265.6 billion). In real terms, this bill will authorize \$3.3 billion less than was provided in fiscal year (FY) 1997. Details are provided below.

Procurement authorizations totalling \$46.8 billion will be enacted (\$4.2 billion more than requested), including:

- \$3.544 billion for 4 DDG-51 destroyers;
- \$2.615 billion for the new SSN submarine;
- \$2.202 billion for 9 C-17 aircraft;
- \$2.191 billion for 20 F/A-18E/F tactical fighter aircraft;
- \$631.7 million for 6 V-22 tilt-rotor aircraft;
- \$1.891 billion for National Guard and Reserve equipment (the Administration requested \$968.5 million; the difference is due to its failure to provide funding for larger-ticket procurement items; the Administration has historically not requested funding for such items, leaving Congress the responsibility for determining Guard and Reserve equipment needs); and

• \$345 million for advance procurement for the CVN-77, the next nuclear aircraft carrier (total costs for the carrier will be capped at \$4.6 billion).

Research, development, test, and evaluation authorizations totalling \$36.9 billion will be enacted, including:

- \$3.554 billion for the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (the Administration requested \$2.976 billion); \$978 million of that amount will be for National Missile Defense (NMD; \$474 million more than requested); the Defense Department will be required to structure and fund the NMD Program to achieve an integrated systems test by FY 1999 and to preserve the option of deploying a limited system in FY 2003; \$274.9 million of that amount will be for the Navy Theater-Wide (Upper Tier) Missile Defense Program

(See other side)

YEAS (94)				NAYS (4)		NOT VOTING (2)	
Republican (55 or 100%)		Democrats (39 or 91%)		Republicans (0 or 0%)	Democrats (4 or 9%)	Republicans (0)	Democrats (2)
Abraham	Hutchinson	Akaka	Inouye		Feingold		Mikulski- <sup>2</sup>
Allard	Hutchison	Baucus	Johnson		Harkin		Rockefeller- <sup>2</sup>
Ashcroft	Inhofe	Biden	Kennedy		Kohl		
Bennett	Jeffords	Bingaman	Kerrey		Wellstone		
Bond	Kempthorne	Boxer	Kerry				
Brownback	Kyl	Breaux	Landrieu				
Burns	Lott	Bryan	Lautenberg				
Campbell	Lugar	Bumpers	Leahy				
Chafee	Mack	Byrd	Levin				
Coats	McCain	Cleland	Lieberman				
Cochran	McConnell	Conrad	Moseley-Braun				
Collins	Murkowski	Daschle	Moynihan				
Coverdell	Nickles	Dodd	Murray				
Craig	Roberts	Dorgan	Reed				
D'Amato	Roth	Durbin	Reid				
DeWine	Santorum	Feinstein	Robb				
Domenici	Sessions	Ford	Sarbanes				
Enzi	Shelby	Glenn	Torricelli				
Faircloth	Smith, Bob	Graham	Wyden				
Frist	Smith, Gordon	Hollings					
Gorton	Snowe						
Gramm	Specter						
Grams	Stevens						
Grassley	Thomas						
Gregg	Thompson						
Hagel	Thurmond						
Hatch	Warner						
Helms							

#### EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE:

- 1—Official Business
- 2—Necessarily Absent
- 3—Illness
- 4—Other

#### SYMBOLS:

- AY—Announced Yea
- AN—Announced Nay
- PY—Paired Yea
- PN—Paired Nay

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(\$80 million more than requested); \$148 million of that amount will be for the Space-Based Laser Program (\$118 million more than requested; see vote No. 171 for related debate);

- \$1.651 billion for F-22 tactical fighter engineering and manufacturing development (EMD; total F-22 Program costs will be capped); and

- \$80 million for the Kinetic Energy Anti-Satellite (KE-ASAT) Program.

Recommended active duty end-strength: 1,421,379 (a decrease of 36,039), as follows: Army, 485,000; Navy, 390,802; Air Force, 371,577; and Marine Corps, 174,000.

Recommended selected reserve end strengths: 894,618 (a decrease of 16,112), as follows: Army National Guard, 361,516; Army Reserve, 208,000; Naval Reserve, 94,294; Marine Corps Reserve, 42,000; Air National Guard, 107,377; Air Force Reserve, 73,431; and Coast Guard Reserve, 8,000.

Key miscellaneous provisions include the following:

- a 2.8 percent pay raise will be authorized effective January 1, 1998;
- more than \$77 billion in near-term readiness funding will be authorized;
- an 11-member commission of private citizens will be established to review gender-integrated training and the laws, regulations, policies, and practices governing personal relationships within the Defense Department;

- \$125 million will be authorized for the Dual-Use Applications Program (\$100 million less than requested);

- \$4.0 billion will be authorized for atomic weapons activities, including \$1.7 billion for stockpile stewardship activities and \$2 billion for stockpile management activities;

- \$5 billion will be authorized for environmental restoration and waste management;

- the distribution of information on explosives with the intent that the information will be used for illegal purposes will be criminalized (see vote No. 110);

- it is the sense of Congress that Mexico is to be commended for its recent free, fair, and impartial elections (see vote No. 164);

- \$2.1 billion will be authorized for the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Account; no new rounds of base closures will be authorized; a report will be prepared on the effects of the previous rounds and on the need, if any, for new rounds (see vote No. 165); it is the sense of the Senate that any savings from base closings should be used for modernizing weapon systems;

- the Sikes Act, which governs natural resources management on military installations, will be reauthorized and amended, including by requiring the development of a natural resources management plan for each military installation with significant natural resources;

- funding for the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, the Department of Energy's Materials Protection, Control, and Accounting Program, and the Department of Energy's International Nuclear Safety Program will be at the requested levels;

- a study will be conducted on the national security risks relating to the sale of computers in the 2,000-7,000 Millions of Theoretical Operations per Second (MTOPS) range, and a list will be published of those foreign entities that are prohibited from buying such computers (see vote No. 166);

- a joint Defense Department-Federal Prison Industries study will be conducted of Federal agency procurement of goods made by Federal prisoners (see vote No. 169);

- the President will be required to seek to have the United States' allies increase their defense spending ("burdensharing"), and he will be authorized to take certain actions in pursuit of that end;

- it is the sense of Congress that the violence in Cambodia should cease and U.S. aid should be suspended until the violence ends, the democratically elected government is restored, and necessary steps are taken to ensure that the elections scheduled for 1998 take place;

- the Chief of the National Guard Bureau will be a 4-star general and will be a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; this position will rotate between the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard;

- a new, market-based system for capping executive compensation on cost contracts will be implemented (for related debate, see vote No. 170);

- the Prison-of-War/Missing-In-Action (POW/MIA) flag will be flown at certain specified locations on Armed Forces Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day, National POW/MIA Recognition Day, and on the last business day before each of those holidays;

- the Secretary of the Army will be authorized to donate excess furniture and other property from closed Army chapels to religious organizations that have suffered damage or destruction of property as a result of acts of arson or terrorism;

- it is the sense of Congress that United States ground combat forces should not participate in a follow-on force in Bosnia and Herzegovina after June 1998, and the Western European Union or a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-led force should assume control of a follow-on force in the event that any is deployed;

- intelligence agencies will provide assistance in analyzing POW/MIA cases;

- the Defense Department will prepare a report on the options available for the disposal of chemical weapons;

- Cooperative Threat Reduction funds will not be used for the destruction of chemical weapons until the President certifies that

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Russia is complying with chemical weapons agreements or until he certifies that national security interests will be undermined if they are not so used;

- \$4.5 million will be provided for a study to determine the most effective treatments of Gulf War illnesses;
- the directors of the national laboratories, the members of the Nuclear Weapons Council, and the commander of the United States Strategic Command will not be restrained from expressing, or punished for expressing, views on the safety, security, or reliability of the United States nuclear weapons stockpile;
- the production of tritium in commercial facilities will be authorized;
- it is the sense of the Senate that NATO should be commended for having committed to review the process of enlarging NATO and for singling out the positive developments toward democracy and the rule of law in Romania and Slovenia; and
- the Defense Department will assess and report on Cuba's threat to United States national security.

**Those favoring** final passage contended:

The Senate has reached wide bipartisan agreement on the defense budget this year. Working within the parameters of the agreement to balance the budget, changes will be made in this bill to defense spending in order to achieve a more appropriate balance between near-term and long-term readiness. Those changes will address the main concern that Senators of both parties have with defense spending, which is that long-term funding needs, particularly for modernization, are being neglected in order to pay for short-term needs. Key provisions of this bill include a 2.8-percent pay raise, a \$4.2 billion increase in the requested procurement budget, and enough funding for a national missile defense system to preserve the option to deploy such a system in fiscal year 2003. Though many of us are still very concerned that the funding in this bill is too low, and though none of us is totally pleased with all of the bill's provisions, we support final passage because we are certain that on balance it will improve and preserve national security in the years to come.

**Those opposing** final passage contended:

We need to have a rational debate about cutting the defense budget. Unfortunately, many of our colleagues, when they hear the words "cut defense," immediately stop listening. We are convinced that there are areas in this budget where savings could be achieved without compromising national security. Unfortunately, a majority of our colleagues are not willing to make the needed reductions. Savings could be used for deficit reduction or spent on social programs, such as education. We oppose this bill because it authorizes too much spending on defense.